

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN  
COLEOPTERA.

BY ARTHUR M. LEA.

PART IV.

CICINDELIDÆ.

CICINDELA SLOANEI, n.sp.

♂. Rather narrow and subparallel; elytra subopaque, elsewhere shining. Head coppery; clypeus purplish-brown, a testaceous stripe down its middle; mandibles white, their apices brown; antennæ testaceous, each joint tipped with brown. Prothorax coppery. Elytra chocolate-brown, distinctly margined with white, extreme margins testaceous. Body beneath and legs reddish-testaceous, tips of tarsal joints and claws brownish.

*Head* large, longitudinally corrugated, near apex and base in middle irregularly transversely or obliquely corrugated; disc feebly concave; a whitish seta on each side near antennæ, and a longer one on each side close to eyes; eyes large, subreniform; antennæ slender, passing intermediate coxæ. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, transversely and irregularly corrugate, base and apex compressed; middle raised, bilobed, and with a feeble median line. *Elytra* slightly narrower than head across eyes, subparallel, about thrice the length of prothorax; each with an irregular row of shallow punctures (about five in number) at one-third from suture; with other and smaller punctures, which are moderately distinct near shoulders and only traceable with difficulty elsewhere; suture slightly thickened near apex. *Legs* very long, femora and tibiæ with rather sparse whitish setæ; tarsi (especially the anterior) with denser and blackish setæ. Length 9; width 3 (vix) mm.

♀. Differs in being larger (12 mm.), head smaller, eyes less prominent, clypeus unicolorous, apical segment of abdomen suffused with brown, anterior tarsi clothed as the four posterior.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: Mullewa. Three specimens (one of which is now in the possession of Mr. G. Masters) were obtained in the bed of a dry creek.

The white lateral stripes of the elytra are very distinct; the elytral punctures occasionally appear as if gilded.

## HISTERIDÆ.

### HOLELEPTA MASTERSI, Macl.

In Masters' Supplementary Catalogue the above species is placed as a synonym (on the authority of Lewis) of *H. Sidnensis*, Mars. This is a mistake; the beetles themselves are very much alike, but the larvæ and pupal cases are very distinct. The case of *H. Sidnensis* is constructed in the fibre of the core of various species of *Xanthorrhœa*, and internally is of a shining jet black colour; that of *H. Mastersi* is brown inside, and is constructed on a somewhat different plan. The larvæ are dissimilar in several respects, that of *H. australis* (of which, however, I do not know the pupa) being decidedly closer to, though apparently distinct from *H. Sidnensis*. I have taken adults, larvæ and pupæ of *H. Mastersi* under rotting bark of several forest trees on the Tweed and Richmond Rivers; the two other species I have obtained only from *Xanthorrhœa*.

## TENEBRIONIDÆ.

Having recently examined Hope's original descriptions and figures of *Helæides*,\* and being enabled therefrom to identify some of the species I possess (scarcely possible by the descriptions alone), a few notes may be of use.

Judged by the illustrations *Helæus Bremei*, *contractus* and *testudineus* would appear to belong to *Sympetes*, and this I am satisfied is the case. *H. Bremei*, which Sir William Macleay thought belonged to *Encara*, is the same as *Saragus Duboulayi*, Pasc., and the latter name must therefore fall; the species (which has already been referred to *Sympetes*) is variable, and widely

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\* Trans. Ent. Soc. Vol. v. 1848, pp. 52-56, Plates 6 and 7.

distributed along the south-western coastal regions; I have specimens fully as large as those described by Hope, and others very much smaller. *H. contractus* I have from Pinjarrah; it is intermediate between *Sympetes tricostellus* and *S. Macleayi*. *H. testudineus* (from Port Essington) appears to be very close to my *Sympetes undulatus*; Hope figures the anterior tibiæ as having a free apical spur longer than the 1st tarsal joint; in *undulatus* there is a slight triangular extension (considerably shorter than the 1st tarsal joint) of the tibia itself, but no free spur.

*H. marginellus* appears to be remarkably close to *Saragus rudis*, MacL., and the dimensions given by Macleay are identical; there are, however, a number of species rather closely allied.

On Plate vi., fig. 6, Hope figures a true but headless *Helæus* to which I can find no reference whatever; I think I have the species (from Swan River) which is close to but distinctly larger than my *granulatus*. It is certainly not referred to in Volume v., nor can I find any mention of it in the succeeding volumes.

MITUA BIDWELLI, Hope (W. S. Macleay, MSS.) (Trans. Ent. Soc. Vol. v. p. 56, Pl. vii. fig. 6).—This species does not appear in the Catalogue. Hope does not give an exact locality, which may account for its omission, but the title of his paper is "Descriptions of several new Species of *Helæidæ* from Australia." Judging by the illustration the species appears to belong either to *Styrus* or to *Nyctozoilus*.

PTEROHELÆUS TRISTIS, Lea.—In affixing this name (P.L.S.N.S.W. 1896, p. 285) I overlooked the fact that Sir Wm. Macleay had already referred *Saragus tristis*, Germar, to *Pterohelæus*. As a substitute I propose the name *tennistriatus*.

#### HELÆUS ELLIPTICUS, n.sp.

Oblong-elliptic, softly shining, almost impunctate, uniformly piceous-black, upper surface glabrous.

Head punctate, a distinct longitudinal impression between eyes. Antennæ extending to intermediate coxæ. *Prothorax* transverse ( $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8$  mm.); margins wide, strongly reflexed, posterior half thickened and slightly curved, anterior angles scarcely obtuse,

left crossing right; posterior angles very acute and shining, the base near the sides rather minutely but distinctly and evenly serrate; disc with a narrow median carina, feeble just behind head but strong towards base, and seen from the side resembling a parrot's beak. *Scutellum* transverse, curvilinearly triangular, with an obtuse median ridge. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax, basal half parallel; margins, except at extreme base, considerably narrower than on prothorax, decreasing to apex, reflexed and rather strongly recurved; suture scarcely thickened; a narrow shining carina on each side of suture continued almost to apex, towards which it curves inwards and then outwards; just before margin a row of small shining granules not quite continuous to base or apex. Body beneath finely punctate and feebly longitudinally corrugate. Legs with short brown pubescence. Length 21, width  $12\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: Geraldton.

In this species the elytral costæ are continued almost to the apex, and are not abruptly terminated; for the greater part of their length they are parallel and separated  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm., at the apex they are separated  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm., and at about the middle of posterior declivity 2 mm. Two species, *moniliferus* and *consularis*, in Macleay's 3rd section appear to approach it, judging by the descriptions; from the former it differs in being considerably smaller, of uniform colour, and with very small tubercles of a somewhat conical shape near the marginal sutures; it can scarcely be the latter species which is described as *obovate*; prothorax with the posterior tooth large, in the form of a *compressed triangular spine*; elytra with the *raised suture* having on each side at a short distance a sharp costa *crenated* on both sides.

#### SARAGUS LUGUBRIS, n.sp.

Suboblong, somewhat convex, opaque, piceous-black.

*Head* densely and rather coarsely punctate; clypeal suture deeply marked at sides and very feebly pubescent. Antennæ extending to intermediate coxæ. *Prothorax* transverse, apex

semicircularly emarginate, anterior angles obtuse, posterior acute; disc and margins densely and rather coarsely but shallowly punctate, disc with a very feeble median line; margins rather narrow, flat, not at all wrinkled, very feebly pubescent. *Scutellum* small, punctate. *Elytra* parallel to near apex, scarcely wider than prothorax, margins extremely narrow; middle somewhat flattened, suture feebly raised and softly shining; each with three narrow shining costæ disappearing towards apex, and irregular throughout, the intermediate feebler than the others; interspaces with numerous very minute setose granules, very minutely punctate and indistinctly transversely wrinkled. Body beneath and legs minutely pubescent, the former with punctures above the average size in other species and obsoletely corrugate. Length  $15\frac{1}{2}$ , width  $9\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Upper Ord River: E. Kimberley (Mr. R. Helms).

Of the *lævicollis* type, but easily distinguished by its non-wrinkled prothoracic margins (in some lights appearing dark brown) and almost entire absence of elytral margins. The almost microscopic granules on the elytra are not at all irregular in size.

#### XYLOPHILIDÆ.

Mr. T. L. Casey has recently\* divided the American species of *Xylophilus* into thirteen genera (exclusive of *Xylophilus* itself), of which twelve are characterised as new. At the same time he remarks:—"The species of the various genera adhere closely in general appearance to the type form." If Mr. Casey's genera are to be recognised, many genera will be required to contain the Australian species, and this, I think, is highly undesirable. The antennæ and eyes are very variable, both sexually and specifically; and any division of the group into genera which takes these organs as its principal characters is likely to prove very misleading. I must here enter a strong protest against the splitting up of *Anthicus*† as proposed by Mr. Casey, principally on account of mesosternal modifications.

\* Annals New York Academy of Sciences. Vol. viii. p. 772 *et seq.*

† *A. floralis*, Linn., is placed in a new genus (*Hemantus*).

Following is a list of the Australian species of *Xylophilus* hitherto described:—

1. *undatus*, Gemming; = *fasciatus*, Bohem.; = *Blackburni*, Lea (*Syzeton*).
2. *abnormis*, King (*Anthicus*); = *latus*, Blkb. (*Syzeton*).
3. *lateralis*, Blkb. (*Syzeton*).
4. *mundus*, Blkb. (*Syzetoninus*).
5. *inconspicuus*, Blkb. (*Syzetoninus*).
6. *alpicola*, Blkb. (*Syzetonellus*).
7. *immaculatus*, Lea (*Syzeton*).
8. *quadrifoveatus*, Lea (*Syzetoninus*).
9. *impressicollis*, Lea (*Syzetoninus*); = *morulus*, Champ.
10. *variegatus*, Lea (*Syzetoninus*).
11. *crassicornis*, Lea (*Syzetoninus*).
12. *sordidus*, Lea (*Syzetonellus*).
13. *humeralis*, Lea (*Syzetonellus*).
14. *pectinicornis*, Champ.
15. *fluctuosus*, Champ.
16. *albonotatus*, Champ.\*
17. *parallelus*, Lea (*Syzetoninus*).
18. *basicornis*, Lea (*Syzetoninus*).

#### XYLOPHILUS EUCALYPTI, n.sp.

Suboblong, slightly flattened, shining. Pitchy-black; muzzle subferruginous; antennæ testaceous, basal joint more or less dark, apical joint sometimes infusate, sometimes paler than preceding joint. Prothorax uniformly clear reddish-testaceous. Legs testaceous; femora, especially the posterior, tinged with brown. Clothed all over with very short griseous pubescence. Head and prothorax densely and minutely punctate, the latter more strongly punctate at base. Elytra, except basal portion, feebly punctate.

*Head* rather large, transverse; eyes comparatively small, lateral, coarsely faceted, distant. *Antennæ* rather short, basal joint thick,

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\* Described from Adelaide River. I have taken specimens at Perth.

2nd rather short and thick, 3rd-5th thin, 4th-11th feebly increasing in width and subequal in length. *Prothorax* convex, transverse, subquadrate, sides and angles feebly rounded, a feeble transverse impression across middle, more noticeable on sides than on disc; base with a more distinct impression, which is slightly interrupted in middle. *Scutellum* subtriangular, apex rounded. *Elytra* not twice the width of prothorax and about thrice its length, not covering pygidium, depressed at basal third; a feeble longitudinal impression near shoulder; shoulders feebly rounded; sides parallel to near apex. *Legs* thin; femora slightly thickened; anterior tarsi short, four posterior long; 1st joint of four posterior equal in length to all the others. Length 2, width 1 (vix); range of variation in length  $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: Albany (Mr. R. Helms); Pinjarrah (Lea; beaten from boughs of young gum trees).

The colouration of this species renders it very distinct. The reddish prothorax gives it a resemblance to *humeralis*, from which species, however, it differs in many particulars.

## CURCULIONIDÆ.

### Subfamily LEPTOSIDES.

#### CATASARCUS.

Specimens of this genus are exceedingly abundant in Western Australia; scarcely any collection of Coleoptera from that colony, no matter how small in numbers, but has a number contained in it. In the Transactions of the Entomological Society for 1870, Mr. Pascoe described 34 supposed new species, and at the same time he gave a tabulation of them (including those species previously described) and divided the genus into three sections; it is the second section of that tabulation that I shall now treat of.

In his general remarks preceding the descriptions of the species, Mr. Pascoe says:—"The sexual differences appear to be very slight. The male is a little smaller, and is narrower behind than the female, the elytra curving inwards very perceptibly towards

the apex. It is only a few of the species, however, that we are able to pair." The remark italicised is certainly a mistake. I have taken a great many pairs *in copula* and could readily distinguish the sexes. These circumstances induce me to think that perhaps Mr. Pascoe has described the sexes in several instances as being distinct species. I have gone very carefully into the question, and have been irresistibly forced to the conclusion that the *whole* of the names given in the 2nd section appertain to *spinipennis*, Fahrs., and as this conclusion, if correct, as I have no doubt it is, necessitates the elimination of seventeen names from the Catalogue I propose to give my reasons in full for thinking so.

I have personally collected over much of the ground traversed by Mr. Frank Duboulay (from whom Mr. Pascoe received the majority of his specimens) in the Champion Bay district; I have had many specimens brought in by the various inspectors and correspondents of the Bureau of Agriculture; and I have seen the collections of other entomologists and of several museums; but I have *never* seen more than one species of *Catasarcus* having four tubercular spines on the disc of the elytra. Had the species been as numerous as Mr. Pascoe thought them, I think I could not have failed to meet with more than one.

In his supposed species, Mr. Pascoe appears to have had but few specimens to judge from, as in only four—*intermedius*, *humerosus*, *bellicosus*, and *cicatricosus*—does he state or imply that he had more than one specimen; and in *spinipennis*, *marginispinis*, and *carbo* he distinctly implies that his descriptions were taken from unique specimens.

Mr. Pascoe remarks:—"But the best characters of the species are afforded by the elytra, only, though these are obvious enough to the eye when compared with one another, they are extremely difficult to define; the sculpture is nearly always of the same type, seriate- or sulcate-punctate, with tubercular elevations between; its peculiarities often masked by a covering of scales, the absence of which, in worn individuals, serves to throw a doubt on their validity. . . . The first pair (median [of spines]) are generally near the middle of the elytra, calculating the

middle from a line extending *over* the length of the back, the second (posterior) a little behind them, and invariably nearer the suture. . . . A very peculiar substance, which the French call 'enduit' . . . which I have mentioned as 'a sort of exudation' is found in a few species. Two have it in the form of small grains as if sprinkled with sand, and two others have a waxy varnish, which, however, appears to be a part of the true integument."

*Scales.*—The scales on *Catasarcus* are of comparatively large size, and are extremely easily abraded. I have placed densely squamose specimens in spirits, and, on removing them some months later, noticed that the scales had almost disappeared from the derm, a few only remaining in the punctures. On reading Mr. Pascoe's descriptions, it will often be noticed that he speaks of scales filling the punctures but absent elsewhere, and he makes considerable use of the scales in his tabulations. The discal spines (except occasionally at their bases) are entirely destitute of scales; a few straggling ones may sometimes be seen on the posthumeral; otherwise the whole of the upper surface appears to be almost equally clothed; scales may frequently be seen in a small dense patch about the scutellar region and to a less extent in the prothoracic impressions, the rest of the surface being nude. This is due to those parts being less subject to abrasions; the rostral grooves are usually densely filled with scales, even in greatly abraded specimens; this is due in great measure to those parts being provided at the sides with short stout setæ. I have taken two specimens exactly alike in all details and then removed all the scales from the prothorax of one of them; on comparing them together the prothorax of the one appears to be proportionately *much wider* than the nonabraded specimen (compare *brevicollis* and *nitidulus*, &c., in tabulation). The *colour* of the scales in this genus (and perhaps in the majority of *Curculionide*) is of but little value, as it is often extremely variable and subject to considerable alteration, after death, through the action of grease, age, spirits, &c. Besides in this genus (as well as in others) they are often concealed by a floury exudation (soluble in spirits, &c.).

This exudation appears to be secreted during the whole of the insect's life (as I understand is also the case in the *Cleonides*); I have entirely removed it from living specimens with alcohol, and in a few days it would again make its appearance. The plant upon which the beetle feeds appears to cause the colour of the exudation to vary; for instance, on specimens captured on Eucalypts it is usually of a reddish-ochre colour; on Banksias it is white to cream, and on several plants I have noticed it to be pale green.\* The *shape* of the scales in *Curculionide* may, however, be relied upon, and I am convinced could be usefully employed in generic and subfamily divisions; their size and pattern are often useful characters, but (the latter especially) are somewhat subject to variation. I think a description of the sculpture of a species would be greatly enhanced in value if it were taken from entirely abraded specimens.

*Varnishing*.—This is not confined to Section 2, but is repeated in species of both the other sections, especially in the 1st. It gives the specimens affected a peculiar appearance, in some causing them to assume the look of beetles that have been roasted. It is not a clothing, nor is it soluble in water, alcohol, chloroform or ether; that it is liable to appear on any specimen I fully believe, and am rather inclined to think it an appearance of old age, and caused by rubbing against the foliage in which the specimens live. Many specimens may be seen where the varnishing or “glairing” is present only in spots and patches irregularly disposed over the surface and legs; in others it causes the specimen to appear as if enamelled; frequently the elevations of the elytral interstices and the prothoracic ridges appear as if the varnishing had but just commenced. In some specimens it is milky, and in others it is of a dull leaden colour. Specimens are extremely common on a very soft-leaved plant in the coastal districts, and all so obtained by me were without the varnish and much more densely squamose than specimens from Banksia, Acacia, and

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\* A specimen recently received from Geraldton is densely clothed with exudation of a lemon-yellow colour.

others with hard or comparatively hard leaves, from which the varnished specimens were taken; moreover, wherever the varnish is seen scales and the smaller punctures are invariably absent.

*Posthumeral spines.*—These are subject to very great variation; in some specimens they are fully four times the size that they are in others; in most sharp, in a few appearing as little more than a rather sharply pointed granule or even obtuse tubercle. In the majority of specimens they are usually directed a very little backwards from a right angle with the derm; in others they are pointed a little forwards. Their apices are usually slightly recurved backwards, but occasionally forwards; in some they are perfectly straight. They are nearly always black, but sometimes tinged with red.

*Discal spines.*—These also are individually as well as sexually variable. In colour they vary from pale red to pitchy-black. In the males they are usually (but not invariably) placed much closer to the base than in the females, and are much more slender; in the latter sex they are frequently almost equal in length and thickness, and may usually be described as briefly conical and almost straight. In the males the posterior pair are sometimes fully thrice the length of the anterior, but they are usually about once and one-half to once and two-thirds their length; in a few specimens I have examined they are almost equal. They are usually curved inwards at their apices, but are occasionally straight. The apices of the anterior spines are occasionally in a direct line with the base of rostrum, sometimes with anterior coxæ, but usually with the posthumeral spines. They are sometimes smooth and shining throughout, but usually appear as if obsoletely granulate, especially at their apices, where they are also usually provided with blackish setæ; their lengths vary from one to four millimètres.

*Sexes.*—Besides differences noted elsewhere, the sexes are usually different in size, the male being a smaller and more convex insect with larger and more distinct punctures, coarser elytral interstices, longer legs, wider tarsi, the dentition of anterior tibiæ more distinct, larger club, shorter rostrum, thorax

of slightly different width, and the intercoxal process of abdomen wider than in ♀.

*Other variations.*—The rostral carinæ are usually more distinct in ♂ than in ♀, but sometimes *vice versa*: the central one of the forehead is often entirely obsolete; it is usually sufficiently distinct and occasionally sharply raised. The transverse impressions of the prothorax are very seldom equal in depth, the posterior usually being distinctly the shallowest, and it is sometimes entirely concealed by scales. In an occasional specimen the eye appears (*carbo*) to be almost perfectly circular, and more convex than is usual; this is caused in part by a small ridge which is sometimes beneath the lower extremity of the eye, and partly by the denudation of scales; it is usually the case, however, that the eyes are slightly more convex and smaller in ♂ than in ♀.

Before dealing in detail with Mr. Pascoe's table (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1870, p. 16) I would here remark that tabulations dependent upon the comparative proportions of parts (unless such as there is no possibility of being in doubt about) appear to me to be more likely to lead to confusion than to be of practical value. In describing a new species of *Catasarcus* the Rev. T. Blackburn remarks\* :—“ I cannot say confidently where this species would fall in Mr. Pascoe's table of *Catasarci*, for I am unable to arrange the species of the genus in Mr. Pascoe's groups, where a main distinction† consists in the species being (*a*) moderately or (*b*) strongly ‘convex above.’ If this species is regarded as ‘moderately’ convex above it must be near *opimus*; if ‘strongly’ it is probably near *effloratus*.”

Mr. Pascoe widely separates his supposed species on sexual differences, and also on account of the scales, and as the scales in most insects are exceedingly liable to abrasion I am of opinion that they should scarcely even be used for this purpose.

I now proceed to take the names seriatim :—

CATASARCUS SPINIPENNIS, Fahrs. (Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 4530).—As this is the original description, Fahreus's name must stand.

\* Report of the Horn Expedition to Central Australia, Part II., p. 289.

† Section 1.

Pascoe says:—"I have only been able to find *one* specimen to which I think the following of Fahrenus's characters will apply—"fronte depressa, rugosa, griseo-squamosa, vix carinata"; as to the sides of the prothorax 'pone medium fere parallelis'; and as to the elytra '*striis in disco flexuosis*'; all the rest are characters either common to many species or which may be expected to vary." The character I have italicised is one which is common to all the spinose species of *Catasarcus*, and is one which is noticeable in numerous striated insects having tubercles or spines on the elytra; the striæ either become interrupted and frequently terminate at the tubercles, or else (as in the present species) make a detour to avoid them.

*C. NITIDULUS*.—Pascoe remarks:—"This species may be considered as most allied to *C. spinipennis*, from which it will, however, be at once distinguished by its carinate front."\* In the tabulation it is separated from *brevicollis* by having the "prothorax less than twice as broad as long"; this is evidently only a sexual character; Pascoe's specimen was probably an abraded ♂.

*C. INTERMEDIUS*.—Evidently described from female specimens having the anterior of the discal spines very small; I have a specimen in which these spines are almost obsolete.

*C. BELLICOSUS*.—In the tabulation mentioned as having "carina near the eye well-marked;" possibly it is more distinct on account of being "nearly without scales," but in any case the distinctness or otherwise of this carina is subject to considerable variation, and therefore not to be depended upon. The "head and rostrum broad" would seem to imply that Pascoe's specimens were males.

*C. ECHIDNA*.—"Closely allied to *bellicosus*, but, owing to the more numerous scales, apparently very different." It seems extraordinary that Mr. Pascoe, who in his time must have examined many thousands of weevils, should make such a remark: "The head and rostrum are, however, narrower, and the grooves

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\* See notes under "other variations."

are well filled with rounded scales." Evidently Pascoe's specimen was a female in good preservation.

*C. ARANEUS*.—"Carina near the eye obsolete." This, according to Pascoe, is its strongest character, and as it is one sexually and individually variable, it is not worth consideration.

*C. ALBUMINOSUS*.—"There is no appearance of scales on the upper surface of this species, which is a very remarkable one, on account of its smooth, somewhat varnished look, including also the spines." Evidently described from an old ♂. See notes under "varnishing."

*C. HUMEROSUS* and *C. FUNEREUS*.—In the tabulation these are separated by such characters as "Elytra scaly," and "Elytra with a few straggling scales only." The punctures in abraded and perfect specimens of the same species look very different to the eye, and Mr. Pascoe makes a leading feature of the density or otherwise of the scales in his tabulation, evidently assuming that all his specimens were in perfect condition. Another leading and equally untrustworthy character he employs is—"Posterior spines stout, broad at the base," in comparison with "Posterior spines more slender, not so broad at the base."

*C. BREVICOLLIS*.—Probably described from a female specimen; the width of the prothorax appears to be subject to sexual and individual variation, but this is more apparent than real.

*C. MARGINISPINIS*.—Described from a small and well preserved ♂. In his description Mr. Pascoe mentions—"Two minute tubercles on each side of the scutellum at the base." In many of my specimens there is an appearance of small tubercles close to the scutellum; they vary in size sometimes even on an individual, and are usually more pronounced in the males.

*C. CAPITO*.—"Scales on the elytra mingled with a sand-like exudation." There appear to me to be two ways to account for this; the mealy exudation (noted under "scales") in greasy or old specimens sometimes rolls up into minute balls which give a sandy appearance to the parts affected; on the other hand, it may actually have been sand. The country about Champion Bay has

numerous small hills of very fine foraminiferal sand, and in every collection of insects that I have seen from that locality a number of specimens have been partially covered with it. The sand is mixed with powdered limestone and extends in patches for at least 20 miles inland; when collecting on a windy day it frequently blows into the collector's boxes and bottles. I have a number of specimens of *Catasarcus* and other weevils from that locality (some taken two years ago) on which this sand or grit is present as I write. In Pascoe's description and in the tabulation there is nothing else needing comment. His specimen was evidently ♀.

*C. OCHRACEUS*.—"The elytra of this species are closely covered with scales of a clear ochre-yellow, except a broad abbreviated stripe of pale ashy at the side." This goes for nothing; it may have been an individual variation or caused by the mealy exudation that all the species give off. In the tabulation it is mentioned as having "scales on the elytra adpressed, *with thick black setæ posteriorly*, issuing from small naked points." This would seem to imply that the setæ were on the elytra, and should this be the case it would be a strongly marked variety, as in all the hundreds of specimens I have seen none have thick black setæ towards the apex of elytra (except, of course, on the spines). In the description, however, Pascoe does not mention elytral setæ, but states "body beneath . . . having small punctiform spaces . . . on each of which is a longish seta" and "legs . . . with numerous black setæ on the tibiæ and tarsi." So that probably the setæ are not on the elytra, and as all the specimens I have seen, unless greatly abraded, are setose beneath (the setæ, however, often almost hidden) and on the legs, this character may also be dismissed.

*C. ALBISPARSUS*.—No character is mentioned in the description or tabulation that is worth consideration; Pascoe's specimen was evidently partially abraded.

*C. CARBO*.—"The round prominent eye and the form of the prothorax afford a very trenchant diagnosis of this species. My specimen is probably somewhat worn, as the scales are unsym-

metrically scattered on the two sides; except under a powerful lens, it appears to be almost glabrous." The form of the eye, if constant, would certainly be a good character, but this is not the case (see notes under "other variations"). There does not appear to be anything special about the prothorax, as it is described as "rather narrow, rounded at the sides, contracted at the base, which is very little broader than the apex, irregularly tuberculate above"; these remarks would apply to many specimens in my possession. Pascoe himself admits that his specimen was worn, and I certainly think it unjustifiable to define a new species in a difficult genus from a battered unique specimen.

*C. CICATRICOSUS*.—Pascoe appears to think that the specimens he described were worthy of specific rank principally on account of—"Elytra . . . between the posthumeral and median spines with a large raised glabrous bifid scar-like mark." This is an occasional variation that one might expect in almost any insect with elytra striate and subtuberculate like the species of *Catasarcus*. I have observed its occurrence in specimens of *Sclerorrhinus*, *Cubicorrhynchus*, *Eurhynchus*, *Poropterus*, *Mythites*, *Oxyops*, *Haplonyx*, *Leptops*, *Prypnus*, *Aterpus*, &c. In some species of *Tenebrionide* it is of frequent occurrence.

*C. SCORDALIS* and *C. ERICIUS*.—The characters given in the tabulation for these supposed species show on what slight grounds some entomologists can erect a species. I can find nothing in Pascoe's descriptions and remarks needing comment

#### SECTION i.

In this section there certainly are a number of good species, but the strongest feature of all—the *thickness* of the exoskeleton—has been entirely overlooked by Mr. Pascoe. In some species it is extremely hard and it is only with great difficulty that a strong pin can be forced through; in other species, specimens may be readily impaled with the finest pin. As Pascoe, however, probably received his specimens pinned, this oversight is excusable. I think that the number of his

species will have to be reduced, but this is a work that should be done by an entomologist having access to his types.

Subfamily GONIPTERIDES.

*Oxyops* as a genus is not very distinct from *Gonipterus*, the principal differences being that in *Oxyops* the metasternum is produced between the anterior coxæ, while in *Gonipterus* the elytra have a more or less conical posthumeral tubercle. But there are many intermediate forms; still, as the species are numerous, it is perhaps advisable to retain both names. *Syarbis* is sufficiently distinct on account of its clawless tarsi and more elongate form, but one species here described (*S. simulans*) has all the appearance of *O. uniformis*. The right of *Pantoreites* to a place in the subfamily seems doubtful.

OXYOPS UNIFORMIS, n.sp.

♂. Piceous-brown, antennæ—club excepted—reddish. Above clothed with dingy brown scales, denser and longer on prothorax, down the middle of which a pale stripe is formed and continued on to scutellum; a few pale scales about apex of elytra, especially on suture and sides of posterior declivity; under surface with denser, longer and paler scales than upper.

*Head* feebly granulate and punctate, an impression between eyes which is continued on to rostrum; eyes large, almost round; rostrum as long as head, base coarsely punctate, apex widened, shining and almost smooth, 1st joint of funicle a little longer than 2nd. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, granules small. *Elytra* almost equally convex throughout, parallel-sided to near apex; punctate-striate, punctures large, round, smaller towards apex; interstices narrow, convex, nowhere suddenly elevated; shoulders feebly rounded; apex submucronate. *Mesosternal process* slightly produced. Base of *abdomen* depressed. *Legs* rather stout; tibial teeth small, almost obscured by setose scales; claw-joint rather small. Length  $5\frac{1}{4}$ , width  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

♀. Differs in being larger (6 mm.), rostrum shorter, broader and more evenly punctate throughout; and the eye smaller.

*Hab.*—N.S.W.: Tamworth; a pair taken *in cop.*

A small dingy species entirely without tuberosities and with a much smaller claw-joint than usual; at first sight it might readily be mistaken for a species of *Syarbis*. From the description of *O. arctatus* it differs in the colour of its scales and in the interstices. From the description of *G. turbidus* in the head not profoundly excavated between eyes, length of rostrum, &c.

OXYOPS MULTIDENTATA, n.sp.

Entirely dull red. Upper surface with straw-coloured scales, sparse on head except about eyes; on prothorax only noticeable under a lens; scutellum densely covered; moderately dense on elytra but having three almost bare patches, a transverse one near base widening to suture, a subbilunulate one about middle, and an irregular patch on posterior declivity. Under surface densely clothed with rather elongate spatulate scales, paler on abdomen than on sterna; gullet with elliptic closely adpressed scales.

*Head* noticeably punctate, a deep elongate impression between eyes; eye large, prominent, almost round. Rostrum short, thick, at apex fully as wide as base of head; densely punctate, carinate from ocular impression to insertion of antennæ. First joint of funicle about half the length of 2nd, obtriangular, 1st and 2nd combined longer than scape; club paler than apical joints of funicle. *Prothorax* densely and coarsely punctate, a feeble median carina on basal two-thirds, apex constricted. *Scutellum* suboblong, punctate, not at all raised. *Elytra* gradually decreasing in width to apex; striate-punctate, punctures large, oblong, decreasing towards apex and sides, ten rows in all; interstices convex, granulate; near suture narrower, near sides wider than punctures, 3rd raised throughout, but more noticeably at base; shoulders oblique, scarcely outwardly prominent. Under surface densely punctate. *Abdomen* flattened at base; intermediate segments bare in the middle, with the sutures there suddenly enlarged. *Metasternum* with a distinctly triangular and granulate coxal process. *Mesosternal process* rather short, triangular and distinctly pointed. *Femora* feebly notched near apex; four

anterior tibiæ strongly curved, the anterior with about fourteen, intermediate with about ten, posterior with about eight small triangular black-tipped teeth; claw joint long, squamose. Length  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , width  $3\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

*Hab.*—King's Sound (Mr. W. W. Froggatt).

The tibiæ in this species are even more noticeably curved than in *O. Mastersi*; the teeth are somewhat irregular in size and position, especially towards the apex. My specimen is perhaps somewhat abraded, nevertheless the species should be easily identifiable on account of the absence of tubercles, median carina, thick rostrum, pale club, and tibiæ.

OXYOPS SERRICOLLIS, n.sp.

♀. Piceous-black; legs and antennæ dull red, claws and club piceous.

*Head* punctate at base, a narrow longitudinal impression from between eyes to base, a shining impunctate space from impression to insertion of antennæ, at the sides of which are rather large punctures. Funicle with 1st joint obtriangular, about half the length of 2nd, 2nd almost as long as scape, 3rd-5th elongate, 6th-7th subglobular but not transverse; club elongate. *Prothorax* with strong granules or small tubercles, conical, larger and more regular at sides, forming a double irregular oblique row on each side of middle, the rows expanding and becoming less noticeable towards base; a shining interrupted carina continuous almost from apex to base. *Scutellum* long, narrow, densely punctate. *Elytra* broad, strongly convex; densely granulate, the granules larger and more irregular at base, becoming obsolete towards apex; striate-punctate, punctures large, deep, either oblong, quadrate or round; interstices rather narrow, convex, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th slightly raised throughout, 3rd and 7th (shoulder) distinctly cristate at base, 5th and 9th slightly so; apices separated but not mucronate. *Abdomen* with depressed almost obsolete granules. *Metasternum* with distinct granules, coxal process short, triangular. *Mesosternal process* distinctly produced. *Legs* granulate-punctate; anterior tibiæ curved at apex, teeth irregular

and not very numerous; claw-joint moderately long, squamose, claws feeble. Length 10, width  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Coolgardie (Mr. C. A. White).

My unique specimen is certainly abraded, but is nevertheless very distinct. It is heavily built, with large granules, not one of the funicular joints transverse, distinctly granulate under surface; but in particular by the shining impunctate space between muzzle and eyes. In all the other species of the subfamily I have examined, this space is densely and usually very coarsely punctate, and is often ridged or costate; in the present species it is not at all raised. The scales appear to be densest on prothorax along median line, on head about eyes, and on elytra (where they are perhaps fasciculate) towards apex, and are of various colours, the larger being snowy-white and the smaller dingy brown. In my specimen the pygidium is exposed, and is seen to be covered, except down the middle, with dense white setæ.

#### OXYOPS MODESTA, n sp.

Head (muzzle excepted) black, prothorax piceous, elytra and legs piceous-red, antennæ dull red. Covered with rather long whitish scales, densest on head, especially between eyes and base of rostrum; forming three lines on prothorax, the central one rather distinct, the two outer somewhat obscure, a scale in each puncture elsewhere; scutellum rather densely clothed; elytra with a feeble transverse fascia behind the middle, from there to apex and at base more densely squamose (but still sparingly) than elsewhere; under surface with longer, paler and denser scales than above.

*Head* densely punctate at base; a narrow longitudinal impression between eyes; eyes large, almost round, scarcely prominent. *Rostrum* longer than head, equally widening to apex, base densely and coarsely punctate, a narrow costa from ocular impression to insertion of antennæ. *Funicle* with first joint obtriangular, as long as 3rd, 2nd almost as long as scape, 6th-7th globular. *Prothorax* densely granulate-punctate; constricted near apex, base feebly bisinuate. *Scutellum* densely punctate, triangular. *Elytra*

not much wider than prothorax; minutely granulate throughout; striate-punctate, punctures rather large, subquadrate; interstices wide, very feebly convex, 3rd and 4th slightly thickened at base, the thickening noticeable only under a lens; apex very feebly mucronate. *Metasternum* with almost obsolete coxal processes. *Mesossternal process* produced and rounded. *Tibiæ* almost straight, many small teeth almost concealed by pubescence, apex edged with black setæ; claw-joint rather long, squamose. Length  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , width 4 mm.

*Hab.*—N.S.W. : Mt. Kosciusko (Mr. W. E. Raymond).

A sober-coloured species without elytral tuberosities. From *O. australis*, which it somewhat resembles in structure, it differs besides colour and clothing in having the elytral punctures smaller, the interstices wider, shoulders more rounded, prothorax without median carina, tibiæ without noticeable granules, in the funicle, &c.

#### OXYOPS ABERRANS, n.sp.

Upper surface uniformly dull red, beneath slightly tinged with piceous. Head with pale ochreous scales, densest at base between and around eyes; prothorax with sparse ochreous scales, and three distinct longitudinal vittæ composed of large white scales, one median and two lateral, there are also two very feeble vittæ between middle and sides; scutellum with dense white scales; elytra with sparse pale ochreous scales, sides with a longitudinal stripe of large white scales having in some lights a pearly iridescence, suture with pale scales denser towards scutellum where they are almost snowy-white, 3rd interstice with a stripe of pale scales at base, and two small whitish fascicles, one at middle and one a little beyond it, 5th interstice with several patches of pale scales, the most noticeable one shortly before apex. Under surface with short ovate and elongate scales, varying in colour from white to ochreous and dull brown.

*Head* punctate, a feeble impression between eyes; eyes transversely elliptic, rather small. Rostrum densely punctate, punctures coarser at base, feebly widening to apex, without carina. First joint of funicle obtriangular, fully as long as 2nd, 2nd

scarcely as long as 3rd-4th combined, 5th-7th globular. *Prothorax* with moderately large honeycomb-like punctures, apex not suddenly constricted, base feebly bisinuate. *Scutellum* scarcely longer than wide. *Elytra* wide, nowhere depressed; minutely and irregularly granulate throughout; striate-punctate, punctures moderately large but much obscured by granules; interstices as wide or wider than punctures, very feebly convex, 3rd scarcely raised at base, 5th with a small tubercle near apex; shoulders oblique, outwardly prominent. Coxal processes of *metasternum* distinct when viewed sideways, appearing obsolete from above. *Mesosternal process* feebly produced and rounded. *Femora* almost without apical notch; anterior tibiæ distinctly curved, with numerous small and sufficiently distinct teeth which are directed backwards; claw-joint long, squamose. Length 5, width  $2\frac{2}{3}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Swan River: two specimens obtained by sweeping (Lea); Mt. Barker (Mr. R. Helms); King George's Sound (Mr. G. Masters).

A very distinct species, at first sight somewhat resembling *Syarbis sublineatus*. It is robust and rather prettily marked, and when alive specimens are covered to a slight extent with an ochreous exudation. From all the described species of the genus it may be distinguished by its anterior tibiæ with their teeth directed backwards, the short 2nd joint of funicle, and the laterally projecting shoulders. The male is slightly smaller, and with a shorter and broader rostrum than female.

OXYOPS MASTERSI, Pasc. (Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 4989).—I have five specimens of this species, in all of which the anterior tibiæ are strongly curved, so that this character would not appear to be a sexual one as suspected by Mr. Pascoe. The prothorax appears to be tricarinate, but a brief examination will suffice to show that there is but a median carina, on each side of which is an oblique row of raised tubercles or granules, partially concealed by scales. In several specimens the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 7th interstices are about equally raised.

OXYOPS FARINOSA, Pasc. (Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 4981).—Perfectly fresh specimens of this species are densely covered with a pinkish

mealy substance, almost entirely concealing the granules and punctures; if placed in spirits for a short period this substance turns to a dirty yellow colour, and is almost confined to the punctures; with prolonged immersion it disappears entirely. A pair taken *in cop.* had this substance entirely pale ochreous, but pink is the usual colour. The tibiæ are densely clothed with white decumbent setæ, and are entirely without the numerous small teeth so common in the subfamily; others of the larger species, however, are without or have extremely small teeth.

*O. NIVEOPARSA*, Pasc.; *l.c.* 4992. *Hab.*—Galston, Cootamundra, N.S.W.

*O. EXCAVATA*, Boisd.; *l.c.* 4980. *Hab.*—Queanbeyan, N.S.W.

*O. FASCIATA*, Boisd.; *l.c.* 4982. *Hab.*—New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, South and West Australia.

*O. SQUAMULOSA*, Bohem.; *l.c.* 4997. *Hab.*—Tamworth, N.S.W.

*O. IRRASA*, Pasc.; *l.c.* 4987. *Hab.*—Sydney, N.S.W.

*O. BILUNARIS*, Pasc.; *l.c.* 4974. *Hab.*—Glen Innes, N.S.W.

*O. CANCELATA*, Bohem.; *l.c.* 4976. *Hab.*—Loftus, Sydney, Como, N.S.W.

*O. CRASSIROSTRIS*, Pasc.; *l.c.* 4979. This species appears erroneously in the Catalogue as *crassicornis*.

#### GONIPTERUS GEMINATUS, n.sp.

Piceous, antennæ dull red. Upper surface equally clothed with whitish moderately elongate scales, somewhat obscured in the middle of prothorax, at the sides of which they form scarcely traceable vittæ; under surface much more densely clothed than upper.

*Head* convex, granulate, a feeble impression between eyes; eyes feebly elliptic. Rostrum as long as head, stout, parallel-sided, densely granulate, the granules apparently arranged in rows. First joint of funicle obtriangular, almost transverse, not half the length of 2nd, 1st-2nd as long as scape, none of the joints transverse. *Prothorax* densely granulate, the granules shining; an almost obsolete median carina; sides feebly but noticeably bisinuate; base rather deeply bisinuate. *Scutellum* oblong, granulate,

raised. *Elytra* subtriangular, minutely granulate throughout; striate-punctate, punctures moderately large but much obscured by granules and scales, each containing a rather large pale scale; interstices as wide or wider than punctures, scarcely convex, 3rd and 5th raised and cristate at base; posthumeral tubercle blunt and almost obsolete. *Abdomen* depressed along the middle, granulate. *Metasternum* with a longitudinal granulate ridge or elongate tubercle on each side of the middle; coxal processes large, very distinct when viewed from the sides. *Legs* granulate; four anterior tibiæ noticeably curved, the anterior with strong teeth towards apex and smaller ones towards base, intermediate with smaller teeth, posterior with larger and more regular teeth than intermediates; claw-joint moderately long, but not projecting much beyond pad of 3rd. Length  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , width  $4\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

*Hab.*—N.S.W.: Tamworth.

The ridges on the metasternum are, I believe, unique in the subfamily.

GONIPTERUS EXCAVIFRONS, n.sp.

Piceous-brown, legs piceous-red, antennæ dull red. Head and prothorax with whitish scales somewhat obscured by ochreous dust, eyes completely margined; on the prothorax there is a median dull vitta enlarging to base, the sides with larger and purer scales; elytra with rather small scales denser towards apex and sides, disc towards base and about middle partially nude; under surface with dense, snowy scales.

*Head* granulate. Rostrum granulate, with a triangular excavation having its base between antennæ, and apex between eyes, in some specimens the base supplied with a  $\Delta$ -shaped ridge. First joint of funicle a little more than half the length of 2nd, 1st-2nd scarcely the length of scape; club elongate. *Prothorax* subtubular, granulate; a trace of a feeble median carina. *Scutellum* narrow, oblong, punctate. *Elytra* almost parallel-sided to near apex; shoulders square; posthumeral tubercle entirely absent; apex feebly mucronate; transversely granulate; striate-punctate, punctures large, oblong, partially concealed by scales and granules; interstices as wide or wider than punctures, scarcely convex,

from 3rd to 7th raised at base, 3rd, 5th and 7th more noticeably than the others. *Coxal processes* granulate, very distinct when laterally viewed. Anterior *coxae* slightly curved, all with many small, partially hidden teeth; claw-joint moderately projecting. Length  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , width  $4\frac{1}{3}$  mm.

*Hab.*—N.S.W.: Hillgrove (Dr. C. Hardecastle).

The largely excavated rostrum, parallel elytra and absence of posthumeral tubercles are diagnostic of this species. The mesosternum is not at all produced between the *coxae*, and it certainly looks more at home in *Gonipterus* than it would in *Oxyops*.

#### GONIPTERUS PULVERULENTUS, n.sp.

Derm evidently of a dull deep red, legs and antennæ dull red. Upper surface and scales almost completely concealed by a dark chocolate exudation or dust; head with regular small white scales showing, and apparently elongate scales at base of rostrum; elytra with an oblique patch of white scales on each side, its apex directed forward, the scales almost hidden by testaceous dust; apex of elytra with a few whitish scales showing; under surface with dense elongate white scales, mixed at the sides with reddish dust and feebly tinged with yellow in the middle; legs and even tarsal pads with reddish dust.

*Head* depressed immediately behind eyes; eyes large, almost round. Rostrum excavated, carinate, parallel-sided, granulate. First joint of funicle half the length of 2nd, 1st-2nd shorter than scape, 5th-7th globular, feebly transverse. *Prothorax* densely granulate, base trisinate, apparently without median carina. *Scutellum* oblong, feebly raised. *Elytra* subtriangular, conjointly rounded; shoulders almost square; posthumeral tubercle distinct; apex rounded; punctate-striate, punctures oblong, traceable only towards middle and sides, but evidently large; interstices granulate, 3rd and 5th distinctly raised at base. Coxal processes of *metasternum* very distinct. Anterior *tibiae* curved, with five distinct recurved teeth. Length 8, width  $3\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

*Hab.*—N.S.W.: Tarago.

Fresh specimens of this species should be easily identifiable. As my specimen is perfect and the only one I possess, though I have collected others, I do not care to immerse it in spirits to remove the thick dust with which it is covered, but I think that the oblique white patch of scales on the elytra should render spirit specimens sufficiently distinct.

*GONIPTERUS XANTHORRHOEÆ*, n.sp.

Of a dull deep red, elytra, legs and antennæ dull red. Above densely clothed with whitish scales densest on elytra, especially towards apex; covered with a brickdust-coloured exudation almost completely filling punctures and giving scales, to the naked eye, a slightly ferruginous tint; under surface, especially abdomen, with dense white scales, mixed with dust at the sides.

*Head* granulate, an impression between bases of eyes continued on to basal half of rostrum; eyes large, almost circular, margined with scales. First joint of funicle thick, half the length of 2nd, 1st 2nd longer than scape, 4th-7th pear-shaped, not at all transverse; club elongate. Rostrum broad, feebly widening to apex; granulate and punctate and apparently without costæ. *Prothorax* subtubular, feebly constricted in front; base trisinate; no median carina; with small, piceous, shining granules. *Scutellum* elongate, narrowing to and rounded at apex, slightly raised. *Elytra* subtriangular; feebly granulate; almost twice the width of prothorax; strongly convex; striate-punctate, punctures disappearing towards apex, at middle and sides quadrate or oblong, large but somewhat obscured by scales; interstices wide, scarcely convex, 3rd distinctly, 5th feebly raised and cristate at base; shoulders square, laterally projecting; posthumeral tubercle small, moderately sharp; apex mucronate. *Abdomen* flattened in the middle. Coxal process of *metasternum* triangular, very distinct from the sides. *Legs* stout; four anterior tibiæ feebly curved, the anterior with six strong pale teeth, posterior with seven still stronger teeth, intermediate with about seven small teeth. Length 10, width  $4\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

*Hab.*—N.S.W.: Galston (Dumbrell and Lea). On *Xanthorrhœa*.

A peculiar-looking species, not close to any with which I am acquainted except the following.

GONIPTERUS CRASSIPES, n.sp.

Piceous, tarsi and antennæ dull red. Scales as in the preceding except that they are sparser and smaller above and less dusty; on the under surface the scales are longer, not quite as dense and the dust more evenly and thickly distributed.

*Head* granulate and punctate, a fovea between eyes; eyes as in preceding. *Rostrum* granulate and punctate, feebly widening to apex; basal half with a shallow feebly costate triangular impression, ridged at sides, the ridges terminating at ocular fovea. *Scape* elongate, obtriangular, 1st joint of funicle subtransverse not half the length of 2nd, 2nd as long as 3rd-4th combined, 3rd not elongate, 4th-7th subglobular. *Prothorax* granulate, bisinuate at base, constricted near apex; a feeble median carina on each side of which is an irregular depression. *Scutellum* slightly raised, shaped somewhat like an acorn. *Elytra* granulate throughout; broad, subtriangular, strongly convex; apex minutely mucronate; posthumeral tubercle large, distinct; striate-punctate, punctures narrow, deep, oblong; interstices wide, feebly convex, 3rd with a large tubercle near base, 5th with a much smaller one; shoulder tuberculate, squarish, not outwardly projecting. *Under surface* and *legs* granulate. *Abdomen* depressed along middle. Coxal processes of *metasternum* large, triangular, distinct. *Legs* much thicker than is usual in the genus; four anterior tibiæ curved, anterior with six moderately strong teeth, intermediate with seven, posterior with five teeth which are stronger than the anterior; claw-joint slightly projecting, densely pilose. Length 10, width  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.*—N.S.W.: Braidwood.

In appearance close to preceding, but from it abundantly distinct. The large basal tubercles of elytra, very thick legs, 2nd funicular joint not elongate, and large posthumeral tubercle render it very distinct. In my unique specimen there is an

appearance of an oblique dark fascia from about the middle to the sides a little before apex.

GONIPTERUS CITROPHAGUS, n.sp.

Piceous-black; antennæ obscure red; elytra piceous at base, dull red elsewhere. Head and rostrum densely clothed with long pale straw-coloured scales; prothorax with a broad median vitta of scales as on head, the sides more sparingly clothed; scutellum densely squamose; elytra with a most irregular obscure sutural stripe of pale scales widening to apex and never exactly the same (in ten specimens under examination), sides with slightly darker and smaller scales, here and there traversed by a few scales as on suture; punctures filled with an ochreous dust; under surface densely clothed with shining white scales.

*Head* apparently granulate, with an excavation commencing between bases of eyes and continued on to rostrum; eyes large, prominent, elliptic-ovate. Rostrum thick, longer than head, granulate. Antennæ short; scape short, thick, obtriangular; 1st joint of funicle transverse, more than half the length of 2nd, 2nd feebly widening to apex, 1st-2nd as long as or longer than scape, 3rd not elongate, 4th 7th transverse.\* *Prothorax* granulate, sides very feebly bisinuate, base trisinuate. *Scutellum* granulate, elongate, slightly raised, shaped somewhat like an acorn. *Elytra* granulate, about once and one-third the width of prothorax; apex very feebly emarginate, not mucronate; striate-punctate, punctures moderately large, oblong, distinct to apex; interstices wide, flat, 3rd raised and cristate at base, 5th less noticeably so; shoulders oblique; posthumeral tubercle small, rather sharp. Coxal processes of *metasternum* rather more acute than is usual. Tibiæ with a few rather large teeth, four anterior feebly curved. Length  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , width  $3\frac{2}{3}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Swan River. Taken from the bases of orange leaves, many of which had been partially eaten.

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\* Including the setæ with which they are clothed.

A dingy species having the apex of the elytra feebly mottled; there is a very irregular, bilobed naked ring immediately behind the middle of the suture in most of my specimens; the shape and length of the funicular joints are this species' strongest features; the eyes are less round than is usual.

I have four specimens from Perth which have been in spirits for some time and which apparently belong to this species. On them there is a feeble median prothoracic carina and no median vitta, the sutural stripe is absent, the scales on the elytra being evenly distributed, except for small naked patches, and arranged about five deep on each interstice. The sexual differences are very slight (I have a pair taken *in cop.*); in ♂ the rostrum is irregular in the middle, in ♀ it is obsolete costate; ♂ also has a slightly larger and thicker posthumeral tubercle.

GONIPTERUS CIONOIDES, Pasc. (Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5021).—This very pretty little species is extremely abundant on some low-growing shrubs about Sydney and Galston; nevertheless it is seldom beaten into the umbrella or sheet on account of its clinging habits. On one plant alone I have seen several hundreds of specimens.

GONIPTERUS RETICULATUS, Boisd. (Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5028).—The description of this species is truly Boisduvallian, being simply: "*Niger, thorace rugoso, elytris cancellatis.*" Nevertheless out of about sixty species of the subfamily I know, this description will fit but *Oxyops cancellata*, Bohem.

G. EXARATUS, Farhs.; *l.c.* 5022. *Hab.*—Tasmania (Mr. A. Simson).

G. SCUTELLATUS, Gyll.; *l.c.* 5029. *Hab.*—Tasmania (Mr. A. Simson).

G. GIBBERUS, Boisd.; *l.c.* 5024. *Hab.*—Clarence River.

G. SUTURALIS, Gyll.; *l.c.* 5031. *Hab.*—Burrawang, N.S.W. (Mr. T. G. Sloane).

BRYACHUS SQUAMICOLLIS, Pasc. (Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5017).—I have this species from all the Australian Colonies except Tasmania. It is somewhat variable as regards the colour and density of its scales, and, to a less extent, the colour of the derm.

## SYARBIS FASCICULATISSIMUS, n.sp.

Red; prothorax with a piceous tinge; elytra slightly tinged with piceous beyond the middle. Head with pale scales, eyes margined, between eyes subbifasciculate; prothorax with a pale median and a basal vitta; a transverse row of four erect straw-coloured fascicles; apex feebly bifasciculate; scutellum densely squamose; elytra with numerous (over thirty) erect fascicles as on prothorax, those towards sides and apex slightly paler and smaller, those on the 3rd and 5th interstices slightly larger; under surface moderately densely clothed with whitish scales.

*Head* constricted behind eyes, a small (apparently) fovea between them; eyes elliptic, strongly transverse. Rostrum longer than head, punctate, widening to apex. Antennæ short, thick, all the joints of funicle transverse; club very short. *Prothorax* cylindrical, distinctly longer than wide; base bisinuate; with large, round, regular punctures. *Scutellum* oblong, apex slightly wider than base. *Elytra* parallel-sided, almost twice the width of prothorax; shoulders slightly oblique; seriate-punctate, punctures large, round, shallow, approximate; interstices irregular, scarcely raised; apex with a feeble triangular emargination. *Legs* moderately long; tibiæ straight, with a number of small teeth towards their apices. Length  $5\frac{3}{4}$ , width  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.*—King's Sound (Mr. W. W. Froggatt).

This is the only recorded species having fasciculate elytra and prothorax. The fascicles are usually perfectly erect, and composed of from ten to twenty or thirty straw-coloured and thin scales. I do not think it necessary to erect a new genus for it, as its three-jointed tarsi and most of its structural features are those of *Syarbis*. It has a more parallel outline and longer prothorax than any other species in the subfamily I am acquainted with.

## SYARBIS ALCYONE, n.sp.

Dull brownish-red; head tinged with piceous; under surface (especially of abdomen) paler than upper. Head with small rounded pale scales, denser about eyes and basal sides of rostrum

than elsewhere; small round pale scales forming a narrow longitudinal vitta on prothorax and bordering its sides, covering scutellum, forming a narrow sutural stripe on elytra and margining their sides; each puncture with a small dingy scale; under surface with moderately dense, suboval, white scales.

*Head* feebly convex; a small ocular fovea continued as a narrow depression on to apical part of rostrum; eyes transversely elliptic; not at all prominent. *Antennae* short, thick. *Rostrum* longer than head, feebly decreasing to apex. *Prothorax* distinctly transverse, narrowing to apex, base bisinuate; with regular, moderately large, shallow punctures. *Scutellum* subtriangular. *Elytra* about once and one-half wider than prothorax; feebly decreasing to near apex; seriate-punctate, punctures moderately large, regular, shallow, round, about nine rows on each elytron; interstices wider than punctures, scarcely convex. Apical segment of *abdomen* more widely impressed than usual. *Legs* stout; tibiae short, each with about five small teeth. Length  $4\frac{3}{4}$ , width 2 mm.

*Hab.*—Tasmania (Mr. A. Simson, No. 3366).

I have three specimens from Mr. Simson, one smaller and one larger than the type. The narrow line continuous from head to apex of elytra, with the lateral markings of prothorax and elytra should render this species distinct. It is the first of the genus to be recorded from Tasmania.

#### SYARIS PLUMBEUS, n.sp.

Narrow, subopaque. Piceous, antennae dull red; upper surface, and to a certain extent, under surface and legs with a dull leaden appearance. Head not very densely squamose, scales dirty grey; prothorax with dingy scales in punctures and others irregularly distributed, and forming a feeble median and two lateral lines; elytra feebly squamose, a few scales about apex and sides, and a moderately distinct oblique stripe behind middle. Under surface and legs rather densely squamose, scales paler than above.

*Head* with an impressed line down middle; eyes transversely elliptic. *Rostrum* thick, irregular, shorter than head, anterior portion depressed. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, sides

almost straight, feebly increasing to base; not very densely, and irregularly punctate. *Scutellum* small, rounded, depressed. *Elytra* about twice the width and a little more than twice the length of prothorax; each with ten rows of moderately large, round, and rather deep punctures, larger than those of prothorax; interstices wider than punctures, scarcely raised; near base with a callosity larger than on shoulder and common to 3rd, 4th, and 5th interstices, seen from above apparently situate on 4th. *Legs* moderately thick; tibiae feebly curved, with numerous small teeth beneath. Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , width 2 mm.

*Hab.*—New South Wales (Mr. G. Masters).

A small, narrow, dirty-looking species, the peculiar leaden appearance of which is certainly not due to abrasion, nor is it caused by scales or pollinosity, but appears to be more of the nature of a dull varnish.

#### SYARBIS PULCHRIPENNIS, n.sp.

Reddish-brown, shining; sterna tinged with piceous; elytra with paler markings, consisting of a transverse fascia near base, continued along suture and narrowly opening out towards apex. With small greyish scales rather densely covering head and rostrum, and feebly distributed on prothorax and elytra; each puncture containing a large scale. Under surface and legs rather densely squamose, scales sometimes tinged with ochreous; tibiae almost ciliate beneath.

*Head* with an impressed line down middle and in front of eyes; densely punctate; eyes transversely elliptic. Rostrum thick, swollen in middle, longer than head, densely punctate. Antennae short, club briefly pyriform. *Prothorax* longer than wide, sides straight, feebly decreasing to base; rather densely and regularly punctate, punctures large, round, shallow. *Scutellum* slightly depressed, elliptic. *Elytra* about once and one half the width of prothorax and not thrice its length; feebly decreasing to near apex; apex feebly emarginate; each with ten rows of punctures on prothorax; interstices very slightly raised, 4th with a distinct callosity (but smaller than that on shoulder) near base. *Legs*

(for the genus) rather long; tibiæ almost straight, the anterior with numerous small teeth beneath, intermediate with three, posterior with two. Length  $6\frac{1}{4}$ , width  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

*Hab.*—N.W. Australia (Macleay Museum).

Somewhat resembles *sciurus*, but may be distinguished by its considerably larger size, less parallel-sided and differently coloured elytra, longer legs, and the callosity on 4th interstice.

#### SYARBIS SIMULANS, n.sp.

Short, broad, less convex than usual. Black or dark red? Densely covered with a muddy ochreous pollinosity, and apparently rather densely clothed with small whitish scales which become moderately elongate on under surface.

*Head* with a feebly impressed line; eyes comparatively large, transversely elliptic. Rostrum thick, subparallel, longer than head. *Prothorax* scarcely transverse, sides almost straight, base considerably wider than apex; densely granulate and punctate, apparently with a raised median line. *Scutellum* elongate, elliptic. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax and not thrice its length, shoulders oblique; each with ten rows of deep, round and rather large, partially concealed punctures; interstices apparently wider than punctures and slightly rounded; no discal callosity; sides slightly thickened at about the position of the posthumeral tubercle in *Gonipterus*. *Mesosternum* produced between coxæ almost as in *Oxyops*. *Legs* rather short and thick; tibiæ with numerous small teeth beneath. Length 6, width 3 mm.

*Hab.*—New South Wales (Mr. G. Masters).

A very interesting species, strongly resembling *O. uniformis* (*ante*), agreeing in many respects with the smaller species of *Oxyops*, but with the clawless tarsi of *Syarbis* (under a powerful lens there appears to be a rudimentary claw-joint embedded in the 3rd joint of the posterior tarsi). It is the only pollinose species I am acquainted with in the genus; the exudation is so dense as to entirely conceal the derm and hide the finer details of its sculpture.

S. PACHYPUS, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5012. *Hab.*—Loftus, N.S.W.

S. NERVOSUS, Pasc.; *l.c.* 5009. *Hab.*—Sydney.

S. SEMILINEATUS, Pasc.; *l.c.* 5015. *Hab.*—Swan River, Mt. Barker, Albany.

S. GONIPTEROIDES, Pasc.; *l.c.* 5007. *Hab.*—Swan River.

S. SCIURUS, Pasc.; *l.c.* 5014. *Hab.*—N.W. Australia (Macleay Museum).

S. HAAGI, Roel.; *l.c.* 5008. *Hab.*—Gayndah, Endeavour River (Mr. G. Masters).

S. NIGER, Roel.; *l.c.* 5010. *Hab.*—N.S.W. (Mr. G. Masters).

#### PANTOREITES MICANS, n.sp.

Elongate-elliptic, shining. Red, in places tinged with piceous. Densely squamose, head uniformly clothed with whitish scales; prothorax and elytra with five continuous stripes, the middle and two lateral ones of glittering silvery scales, the two inner stripes of somewhat ochreous and dull scales. Under surface and legs with dense glittering scales, becoming subsetose on apical segment of abdomen and beneath tibiæ.

*Head* convex, punctate, no visible ocular fovea; eyes slightly oblique, almost round. Rostrum slightly longer than head, parallel-sided, densely punctate. *Prothorax* slightly transverse, widening to base; posterior angles rather acute; densely punctate, punctures concealed. *Scutellum* small, suboblong, apex rounded. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax and about four times its length; shoulders oblique; sides feebly decreasing from near base to apex; seriate-punctate, punctures large, almost concealed, wider than interstices. *Legs* moderately long; tibiæ, especially the four anterior, curved, dentate beneath; claw-joint curved, longer than three basal joints combined. Length  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , width 2 mm.

*Hab.*—Swan River.

The scales in the middle of the prothorax form a parallel-sided and rather broad stripe, and are more shining than elsewhere, those at the sides being comparatively dull. On the elytra the

lateral stripes are not quite continuous to the apex, the ochreous scales being continued on the outer margin. There are no nude spaces between the stripes, but here and there nude punctures (abraded?) may be seen.

At first sight this species resembles *scenicus*, but it may be at once distinguished by its larger size, glittering scales (on the prothorax of *scenicus* there are seven stripes of which the three white ones are small; in *micans* the white scales occupy more than half the surface), but in particular by the width of prothorax, in *scenicus* the base being scarcely wider than the apex, and distinctly much narrower than the base of elytra.

PANTOREITES ILLUMINATUS, n.sp.

Dull red, claws and tibial teeth piceous. Head feebly squamose on vertex, the scales all converging to centre; sides, between eyes and base of rostrum, with small dense snowy scales; prothorax with three distinct longitudinal snowy vittæ scarcely reaching apex, the median widening to near base, sides similarly clothed; scutellum densely squamose; elytra with small, subquadrate, snowy scales, densely covering suture and to a less extent, but still densely, the sides; from the middle to near apex a subtriangular space sparsely clothed (except along suture) towards its apex and almost nude at base, near scutellum sparsely clothed; interstices slightly interrupting continuity of scales; under surface rather more densely squamose than upper, the scales more elongate and of a less pure white than above, except on sides of sternæ, where they are densest of all.

*Head* convex, punctate, a puncture between eyes: eyes transversely ovate, moderately large. *Rostrum* shorter than head, subparallel, punctate, a feeble irregular ridge between antennæ. *Scape* slightly curved; three basal joints of funicle moderately elongate, 4th triangular, 5th-7th globular. *Prothorax* almost cylindrical, densely punctate, each puncture bearing a small scale; a feeble carina only noticeable at base. *Scutellum* small, oblong. *Elytra* about once and one-half the width of prothorax, feebly decreasing to apex; shoulders slightly oblique; seriate-punctate,

punctures moderately large, subquadrate; interstices flat, twice the width of punctures. *Legs* rather long; femora thickened; tibiae, especially the anterior four, strongly curved, all with a number of moderately strong recurved teeth, those on the intermediate pair sparser and feebler than on the others; claw-joint strongly curved, longer than three basal joints combined. Length 5, width 2 (vix) mm.

*Hab.*—Tasmania: Davenport (Mr. A. Simson).

I have three specimens, two of which are smaller and less perfect than the type; in one of them the antennæ are almost piceous. The scales along the suture might stand for a candle of which the median prothoracic vitta would do for the flame and the basal carina the wick, the resemblance being perfect. The tibiae are more strongly curved and the claw-joint is longer than in *vittatus* or *scenicus*; the prothorax is also narrower in proportion.

P. VITTATUS, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5004. *Hab.*—Sydney.

P. SCENICUS, Pasc.; *l.c.* 5002. *Hab.*—Gosford.

P. VIRGATUS, Pasc.; *l.c.* 5003. *Hab.*—Swan River.

#### Subfamily DIABATHRARIIDES.

STRONGYLORRHINUS OCHRACEUS, Schön. (Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5040).

—This species is recorded in the Catalogue from all the Australian Colonies except Queensland and Western Australia; in the southwestern portions of the latter colony it is exceedingly abundant. Large galls are formed on the twigs and smaller branches of Eucalypts by the larvæ, and are sometimes so numerous that the trees affected look very unsightly, or are even killed. The larvæ are eaten by the blacks, and by not a few white men; I have heard them called “Bardi,” but do not know whether this is the aboriginal name, the true “Bardi” being the larva of a Longicorn (*Bardistus vibarius*, Newm.) which lives in the trunk of *Xanthorrhœa*.

AROMAGIS ECHINATA, Pasc.; *l.c.* 5041.—This is an exceedingly variable species in regard to the colour and density of its clothing. I have specimens in which the fascicles are almost black and

rather sparse, and others in which they are ochreous and more numerous. Some of my specimens have the rostrum with a dense line of setose scales on each side, and others without or with very feeble lines of scales; there is usually a small tuft of scales near each eye, and sometimes these tufts are almost conjoined. The elytral puncturation is coarse, but often almost entirely concealed. The length (excluding rostrum) varies from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 lines.

A. HORRENS, Pasc.—This species I have not seen; it should be distinct on account of the lateral tubercles of the rostrum.

AROMAGIS SAGINATA, n.sp.

Robust, black, opaque. Densely clothed with brown scales above, becoming fasciculate on tubercles; scales of under surface rather paler than above.

*Head* large, sculpture concealed by scales. Rostrum thick, slightly curved, widening to base and apex, near apex excavated and with visible punctures. Antennæ densely squamose. *Prothorax* subglobular, granulate and punctate, irregularly tuberculate, a moderately distinct tubercle on each side of middle; from middle to apex with a strong fasciculate crest. *Scutellum* small, elliptic. *Elytra* scarcely thrice the length of prothorax and twice its width, feebly decreasing to near apex; shoulders square; coarsely punctate, punctures partially concealed; with at least six distinct fasciculate tubercles on each elytron, three on the 3rd interstice of which the median one is the smallest, and the apical (at summit of posterior declivity) the largest; three on the 5th interstice all placed slightly to the rear of those on 3rd, the apical one at about the middle of declivity and slightly smaller than the apical one of 3rd; 7th interstice with several feeble fascicles; suture feebly granulate. Length 13, rostrum 3; width 6 mm.

*Hab.*—Australia (Mr. W. Kershaw, Senr.).

May readily be distinguished from *A. echinata* by its much larger size, differently formed rostrum, centrally crested prothorax, &c. My unique specimen was given to me without exact locality.

*ATELICUS INÆQUALIS*, Waterh.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5048.—I have a specimen of this species from Frankford, Tasmania. The metasternum is densely covered with fine silken hair gradually thickening to scales on the sides and on the basal segment of the abdomen.

*ATELICUS FERRUGINEUS*, Waterh.; *l.c.* 5046.—I have four specimens of this species, two from Braidwood and two from Armidale, N.S.W. Only one specimen is  $2\frac{2}{3}$  lines in length, and it is without the whitish rings on the apices of the elytra; the smallest specimen is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines, and has the rings very distinctly marked. The two Armidale specimens were bred from a large Hymenopterous gall on *Acacia (longifolia?)*. *A. miniatus*, Pasc., from Moreton Bay is possibly synonymous.

*ATELICUS ATROPHUS*, Pasc.; *l.c.* No. 5044.—Pascoe records this species from S. Australia as well as from Tasmania; I have a specimen from Hillgrove, N.S.W.

#### *ATELICUS VARIABILIS*, n.sp.

Narrow, convex, subparallel and subopaque. Red; head, rostrum and sides of metasternum tinged with black. Upper surface clothed with minute, rounded, semitransparent scales; prothorax with a median line of whitish scales joined to a white basal stripe; elytra with a few pale scales about shoulders and apex; rostrum with griseous scales; under surface (excepting apical segment of abdomen) and legs with dense white scales, tibiae ciliate beneath on anterior half.

*Head* large, a feeble impression between eyes, shallowly punctate. *Rostrum* obsolete punctate except at base and sides. *Scapæ* minutely punctate, scarcely the length of two following joints combined. *Prothorax* almost equal in length and width; with moderately large, rounded, shallow, irregular, squamose punctures; apex narrower than base, sides rounded, base bisinuate. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* feebly diminishing from base to near apex, slightly but suddenly constricted just before the middle, apex feebly emarginate; each with ten distinct rows of rounded, scarcely approximate punctures, each of which contains a glassy scale;

posterior declivity rather gradual, nowhere abrupt. *Under surface* and legs not very densely punctate, punctures distinct. *Legs* (for the genus) moderately long; tibiae at apex with blackish setae, the anterior parts beneath with numerous small sharp teeth; 3rd tarsal joint obcordate. Length  $8\frac{2}{3}$ , rostrum  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; width 3 (vix) mm.

*Hab.*—Mt. Kosciusko (Mr. W. E. Raymond).

I have had eight specimens under examination, no two of which are exactly alike; the specimen described above, however, appears to be fairly typical. Some specimens have the prothorax (especially at base and apex) considerably darker than the elytra, the white median line of scales sometimes interrupted in the middle, sometimes marked only at the base, and sometimes entirely absent; one specimen has the prothorax almost black except for a sublunulate reddish blotch on each side, and the base of the elytra is black; the femora are often tinged with black, as is also the basal segment of the abdomen; one specimen is black, the apical four-fifths of elytra, tarsi and antennae excepted. The size varies from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 mm.

This species is perhaps closest to *ferrugineus*, but differs in many particulars, the most noticeable being the absence of white rings and the gradual slope and less width of apex of elytra; the rostrum is thicker and less curved.

It is a curious fact that in this genus the tibiae, tarsi and metasternum much resemble those parts in *Syarbis*, and the puncturation in many of the species is similar. It is perhaps worthy of remark that in *Syarbis*, *Atelicus* and *Aonychus*, all the species of which are clawless, the tibiae have numerous small teeth beneath; the same is also the case with a clawless species of *Eriirrhinidae* in my possession.

#### Subfamily HYLOBIIDES.

Having had occasion recently to examine critically a destructive species of *Orthorrhinus*, and finding that the genus at present is in great confusion, a few remarks on the species referred to it may be acceptable.

*ORTIORRHINUS CYLINDRIROSTRIS*, Fab.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5105.  
 —This is an extremely variable species as regards size, colour and clothing, and of which there are numbers of local varieties. Typical specimens have a fascicle (easily abraded) on each side of prothorax at apex; each elytron has two fasciculate tubercles on 2nd interstice, of which the larger is near the middle and the smaller close to base; the 5th interstice has a similar fascicle (preapical callus of Pascoe) on the posterior declivity. The preapical callus is variable both in itself, and in regard to its comparative size with that of the median one of 2nd interstice, being sometimes larger, sometimes equal, but usually smaller. There is occasionally a small fascicle near the apex of 7th interstice. The elytral interstices are usually (but not always) alternately raised. The ♂ differs from ♀ in having the antennæ inserted much closer to apex of rostrum; the anterior legs much longer; the three basal joints of the anterior tarsi greatly expanded and ciliate; rostrum more coarsely punctate, less cylindrical, and somewhat shorter. The differences in the legs, however, are much more noticeable in some specimens than in others. The ♂ (judging by numerous pairs taken *in cop.*) is usually slightly larger than ♀. I have no hesitation whatever in referring several names to this species, either as synonyms or varieties.

*O. LONGIMANUS*, Boisd.—Described from a large ♂. The Latin diagnosis is unusually long for Boisduval, and is besides followed by a much longer description in French.

*O. ASPREDO*, Pasc.—Mr. Pascoe says:—"A somewhat isolated species except for the following" (*O. carbonarius*). It is, however, described as having: "A small tuft of ochraceous hairs on each side at the apex" (of prothorax); "and base and middle of the elytra with a small tuft of ochraceous hairs, preapical callus also tufted." It must, therefore, be very close to *cylindrirostris*, and is certainly not entitled to more than varietal rank.

*O. CARBONARIUS*, Pasc.—Apparently described from an abraded specimen, and therefore not worthy of being considered even as a variety. It has been noted that the insertion of the antennæ is sexually variable.

O. PATRUELIS, Pasc.—Certainly a variety of *cylindrirostris*.

O. TENELLUS, Pasc.—A distinct and very common variety in Western Australia.

O. LATERALIS, Pasc.; O. VAGUS, Olliff.—Both these are varieties from Lord Howe Island. I have specimens of both.

O. EUCHROMUS, Fairm.—Perhaps entitled to varietal rank; certainly not to specific.

O. SIMULANS, Böhem.—Doubtful if even entitled to varietal rank.

The following are well marked varieties, and appear to be undescribed:

O. CYLINDRIROSTRIS, var. POMICOLA, var. nov.

Apical fascicles of prothorax well-developed, ferruginous; base with a large ferruginous patch divided into two by a pale median line. Scales of elytra divided into two distinct patches of almost equal extent, the basal mixed grey and ferruginous, the apical entirely ferruginous. Elytra with a small basal tubercle on 2nd interstice and a rather large median one (on which the two patches of scales are divided), which is slightly larger than the preapical callus. Length 12-15 mm.

*Hab.*—South-Western Australia.

Abundant in Spring, and very destructive to the bark and young shoots of various fruit trees, especially the peach and apricot. The variety *tenellus* may frequently be seen on grape vines.

O. CYLINDRIROSTRIS, var. ALBICEPS, var. nov.

Head with dense white scales, terminated at base of rostrum in ♀, continued almost to apex but gradually narrowed in ♂. Apical fascicles of prothorax small, but prominent and acute. Elytra with more or less uniform scales; 2nd interstice with basal tubercle almost obsolete, the median one with dark scales and smaller than preapical callus, the latter prominent and acute. Length 9-12 mm.

*Hab.*—Richmond River, Sydney, N.S.W.; Brisbane, Q.

The head in this variety has three narrow nude spaces at the base. I have numerous specimens.

*ORTHORRUINUS ÆTHIOPS*, Boisd.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5101.—A very distinct species, at first sight appearing to belong to the *Cryptorhynchides*; it occurs in all the Australian Colonies. It is variable in regard to size, colour and clothing. The elytral interstices are sometimes, but not usually, alternately raised.

*O. PACIFICUS*, Erichs., = *O. ÆTHIOPS*, Boisd.—It is certainly unfortunate that Boisduval's name should have priority.

*O. SPILOTUS*, Bohem., and *O. CARINATUS*, Pasc.—I can find nothing in the descriptions to warrant separation from *æthiops*.

*O. MELEAGRIS*, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5112.—A distinct species nearer *æthiops* than *cylindrirostris*. So far as I am aware it is confined to southern coastal Queensland.

*O. KLUGI*, Bohem.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5108.—This is a small and exceedingly pretty species, but is somewhat variable, and is fairly distinct from *cylindrirostris*. It occurs in Queensland and New South Wales.

The following may be distinct species; I cannot recognise or place them:—

*O. POSTICUS*, Pasc.—Apparently of the *æthiops* type.

*O. INFIDUS*, Pasc.—Appears to be distinct.

*O. LEPIDOTUS*, Erichs., Bohem.—Appears to be distinct.

The description of *innubus*, Herbst, appearing as a synonym of *cylindrirostris* in the Catalogue, I have not seen.

#### Subfamily HAPLONYCHIDES.

##### HAPLONYX.

The larvæ of most of the species of this genus, at least such as are known to me, live within the woody galls and excrescences formed by various species of Brachyscelids and Hymenoptera, though one species at least (*H. vicinus*, Chev.) is a true gall-maker, and in the larval state lives in companies around a moderately large Eucalyptus twig high up on tall trees. One such gall seen

by me must have contained at least 40 larvæ, a number of which were successfully reared.

Many of the species are extremely variable in size, and the colour of the derm and scales is subject to considerable variation, and, owing to the usually large size of the scales and their feeble juncture with the derm, they are very easily abraded. In most of the species there is a large pale oblique patch on each side of the prothorax, which often resolves itself into two vittæ conjoined at base and reaching the apical tubercles (where there are any such). The one-clawed tarsal joint is usually sufficiently distinct, but in some species can only be traced with extreme difficulty. Chevrolat has divided the genus into six sections, but it appears to me that this is unnecessary, two (depending on the presence or absence of fascicles) being sufficient. Most of the species have a seven-jointed funicle, but in three West Australian species I have under examination it is but six-jointed. Pascoe has proposed a genus (*Aolles*) to receive two species having a six-jointed funicle and trimerous tarsi; I am convinced that he was mistaken in regard to the tarsi, having very little doubt but that I have his *A. rubiginosus*, which has a very small claw-joint traceable only with difficulty (it is almost impossible to see it except with the aid of a compound microscope) in the largely padded 3rd joint, and antennæ distinctly six-jointed; *A. nuceus* I do not know, but the tarsi are probably similar in character. The femora have usually a moderately large tooth, and a smaller one or thick spine below it; in some species, however, there appears to be but one. Each side of apex of tibiæ is supplied with black setose scales or spines, densest internally.

Div. i.—*Fasciculate and tuberculata.*

HAPLONYX ALBOSPARSUS, n.sp.

♂. Black, base of scape and claw-joint reddish-piceous. *Head* with scattered white scales and small shining granules continued on to rostrum, a shallow fovea between eyes. Rostrum as long as head and prothorax combined, coarsely punctate, apical portion

shining and strongly though less coarsely punctate than base; a carina continuous from near eyes almost to apex. Antennæ slender, with whitish scales (very sparse on club); scape considerably passing muzzle; 1st joint of funicle as long as 2nd-3rd combined, 2nd as long as 3rd-4th. *Prothorax* densely covered with small shining granules; four small black fascicles near apex, the two marginal ones almost obsolete; sparsely clothed with elongate white scales and a few larger ones scattered about, no vittæ; base bisinuate, with a raised and recurved border interrupted on scutellar lobe; a feeble median line. *Scutellum* small, elliptic, densely punctate. *Elytra* considerably wider at base than prothorax; with depressed granules densest at base; two small black fascicles on 3rd interstice and two still smaller on 5th, small white scales scattered about near apex, base and along suture, rest of the derm almost nude; rows of large quadrate punctures feebly separated from each other; interstices feebly convex. *Undersurface* and legs granulate-punctate; sparsely, except on sterna, clothed with elongate white scales, in places very feebly tinged with ochreous. *Legs* long; femora linear, bidentate; tibiæ compressed, bisinuate; 1st tarsal joint with a tubercle in its centre, 3rd densely padded with pale setæ bordered with black; claw-joint and claw distinct. Length  $8\frac{1}{3}$ , width  $5\frac{1}{3}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Tamworth, N.S.W.

The largest of the genus with which I am acquainted; should be easily identified by its uniform black colour (if constant), its long rostrum, scape (fully half of which passes the muzzle, though this may be but a sexual character) and linear femora. From the description of *ustipennis* it differs, besides scales and colour, in having the rostrum longer than prothorax, scutellum not angular at apex, 3rd and 5th elytral interstices with only two fascicles and femora distinctly bidentate.

#### HAPLONYX MAGNICEPS, n.sp.

Reddish-brown; head and scutellum piceous, under surface, base of femora, apex of rostrum and club tinged with piceous.

*Head* large, flattened; with minute shining granules and pale elongate scales; feebly foveate between eyes. *Rostrum* about the length of prothorax, broad, flat, coarsely punctate and very minutely and densely punctate; without carina except at extreme base; sides feebly ridged and darker. *Scape* passing muzzle, feebly curved; 1st joint of funicle large, as long as two following combined. *Prothorax* not once and one-half wider at base than apex, apex very feebly emarginate in the middle; base, except for scutellar lobe, almost straight, a feeble median line; a very feeble black fascicle on each side at apex and a few blackish scales behind them scarcely forming fascicles; straw-coloured scales regularly dispersed. *Scutellum* small, subelliptic, with black scales. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax at base, shoulders very feebly projecting, punctate-striate, punctures not very large, and, except at sides, not close together; interstices feebly raised, distinctly wider than punctures, on 3rd two feeble blackish fascicles and on 5th three, scales as on prothorax. *Under surface* and *legs* with paler and shorter scales than above. *Femora* thick, with a large recurved tooth and a smaller scarcely traceable one below it; *tibiae* bisinuate; *claw-joint* and *claw* squamose, distinct. Length  $4\frac{1}{5}$ , width  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.*—New South Wales (Mr. Kershaw, Senr.).

The large head, great (comparative) width of apex of prothorax, and almost obsolete fascicles are sufficiently distinctive of this species; I do not know of any with which it can be satisfactorily compared; it might almost be referred to the section without fascicles.

#### HAPLONYX PULVINATUS, n.sp.

Reddish-brown, tinged with piceous on head, club, under surface and base of femora; scutellum black. *Head* with brownish scales, paler bordering eyes. *Rostrum* stout, almost parallel-sided, flat, and a little longer than prothorax, punctate and squamose except at its extreme apex; feebly carinate from a small ocular fovea to antennal insertion. *Scape* distinctly passing muzzle; 1st joint of funicle stout, not much longer than 2nd; club subovate. *Prothorax* with sparse brownish scales and two lateral oblique pale

vittæ; four brownish fascicles in front, the anterior pair being very small, the posterior pair nearer the base than is usual in the genus; base bisinuate, seen from above apparently with a feeble transverse impression on each side. *Scutellum* small, indistinct. *Elytra* wider than prothorax, the obliquity of the shoulders continuous with the sides of that segment; with dingy scales densest about suture; at base of suture and partly on scutellum there is a very distinct black fascicular elliptic patch of scales; 2nd interstice with 3 fascicular tubercles, the basal one small, the middle one larger than all on each elytron combined, the apical smaller than basal and—to the naked eye—appearing as a white point; 3rd interstice with three small tubercles, only the basal one being moderately distinct; punctate-striate, punctures moderately large, subquadrate; interstices convex, about the width of punctures. *Undersurface* with paler scales than upper. *Femora* stout, bidentate; tibiæ curved, not bisinuate; claw-joint squamose, moderately distinct. Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , width  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Sydney.

A small species, easily recognisable on account of its large black scutellar patch, large tubercle in middle of 3rd interstice (in this respect resembling *Macleayi*) and simple tibiæ.

HAPLONYX BIDENTATUS, Chev.—M. Chevrolat proposed this name (Le Naturaliste, 1879, p. 60) in place of *rubiginosus*, that name having been already used in the subfamily by Mr. Pascoe. I have specimens from New South Wales, South and West Australia. It appears to be somewhat variable in the markings, as I have specimens in which there is a broad sutural stripe opening out into a large apical patch of whitish scales, and others without any whitish scales on the elytra. Possibly Pascoe's *myrrhatus* was described from such a specimen, but as he says "*femoribus infra obsolete dentatis*" it is possibly a distinct species, as all my specimens of *bidentatus* have a rather large as well as a small tooth on the femora; in fresh specimens, however, they are somewhat obscured by scales. *H. dotatus*, Pasc., must also be very close to this species.

HAPLONYX FASCICULATUS, Bohem.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5358; (*H. turtur*, Pasc.; *H. venosus*, Pasc.).—I am convinced that these are but forms of a species extremely variable in size, colour of derm, colour of dermal and length of fascicular scales; and of which I have taken specimens in South Australia (the original locality of Pascoe's specimens), New South Wales and West Australia. The eyes are usually fringed with paler scales than on the rest of the head; the space between the four prothoracic scales is usually, but not always bare; in Western specimens the fascicular scales are usually longer than in Eastern ones, and they are occasionally decumbent. The scales at the base near the scutellum and on the shoulders vary from a pure snowy-white to a sooty-grey, brown, or ochre; on the under surface the scales vary from snowy-white to dirty grey, and are much darker (usually reddish-brown) at the sides. The rostrum of male is a little wider towards apex than in female. Range of variation in size  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

I have a small and extremely pretty little specimen which I take to be one of the varieties of this species; the scales at the side of the prothorax are snowy-white, rather densely packed and interrupted by an oblique line of black elongate ones; the elytra have numerous interrupted fasciæ of black, brown, ochreous and snowy scales; it comes from Tamworth. Two other specimens (from Tamworth and Forest Reefs) have the scales on the upper surface entirely black, except a small white spot on each shoulder and the remnants of two oblique vittæ on the sides of prothorax.

HAPLONYX KIRBYI, Fahrs.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5362.—If I am correct in my identification of this species, it is a rather broad one, which is very variable as regard size, some of my specimens being fully five times as large as others; the largest measures  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$  mm. It is widely distributed in New South Wales.

HAPLONYX MACLEAYI, Chev.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5364.—I have a specimen from Cootamundra which is without white elytral fasciæ, but as this is a character which is subject to variation or occasional obliteration, and as in all other details it agrees perfectly with the description of *Macleayi*, even to size, I am nearly confident that it is that species.

H. SPENCEI, Gyll.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5380. *Hab.*—N.S.W.; widely distributed.

Div. ii.—*Without fascicles or tubercles.*

HAPLONYX PORCATUS, n.sp.

Entirely dark reddish-piceous. *Head* convex, granulate and punctate, and with scattered whitish scales; a shallow impression between eyes. *Rostrum* about the length of prothorax; densely punctate, punctures towards apex smaller and more elongate, a much interrupted median line. *Scape* passing muzzle. *Prothorax* bisinuate, granulate-punctate; with elongate whitish scales rather evenly distributed and feebly marking median line. *Scutellum* subcordate, punctate and squamose. *Elytra* subtriangular; shoulders oblique; sparsely and evenly covered with small elongate scales except a rather broad patch at base and a postmedian fasciate band; with rows of large oblong punctures or foveae, larger and less elongate at sides and smallest towards apex; interstices very feebly convex, nearly as wide as punctures at base, much less towards sides; suture and shoulders with small granules, which become depressed on the rest of the surface. *Under surface* and *legs* with moderately dense small subelongate scales. *Anterior femora* sublinear, with irregular teeth; *tibiae* bisinuate; *claw-joint* shining, without pubescence. *Length* 5, *width*  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Mt. Lofty, South Australia.

The punctures on the elytra of this species are much larger than in many others with which I am acquainted. When alive it appears to have been covered on the elytral fasciæ and perhaps the mesosternal epipleuræ with some sort of exudation, traces of which still remain; great care is required to preserve this substance intact, and as my trip to Mt. Lofty was extremely hurried everything collected was placed in spirits.

HAPLONYX PUNCTIPENNIS, n.sp.

Reddish-brown, scutellum and coxæ piceous. *Head* rather large, granulate, punctate, feebly squamose. *Rostrum* short,

straight, flat, parallel-sided, not or scarcely twice as long as wide; coarsely punctate. Scape passing muzzle; club large. *Prothorax* granulate, punctate; base not twice the width of apex; moderately elongate scales regularly distributed except at sides, where they combine to form two oblique vittæ. *Scutellum* small, semicircular. *Elytra* slightly longer than wide, a circular patch about scutellum of black subfasciculate scales, surrounded except apically with white scales; a few white scales scattered about near apex, sides and base, elsewhere nude; punctures large, quadrate, largest at sides; interstices granulate, near suture as wide as punctures, much narrower at sides. *Under surface* and *legs* moderately densely clothed with white subelongate scales. Femora rather thick, unidentate; tibiæ bisinuate, basal sinus twice as long as apical; claw-joint squamose. Length 4, width  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Hillgrove, N.S.W. (Dr. C. Hardcastle).

Differs from *centralis*, besides colour and clothing, in being less convex, elytra narrower towards apex, rostrum shorter and elytral punctures stronger; from the description of *cionoides* in having the rostrum short, not at all cylindrical, and the prothorax not three times wider at base than apex.

#### HAPLONYX SORDIDUS, n.sp.

Reddish-brown, antennæ and claw-joint paler; scutellum, head, club, under surface and coxæ piceous. *Head* large, minutely granulate and punctate; sparse whitish scales irregularly clustered together; a feeble impression between eyes. Rostrum as in the preceding. Scape considerably passing muzzle; 1st joint of funicle short, perfectly triangular, not much longer than 2nd; club large. *Prothorax* not once and one-half wider at base than apex; base bisinuate, thickened; scutellar lobe truncate; apex feebly emarginate in the middle; punctate and granulate; straw-coloured scales feebly scattered about the base in the middle, and forming three irregular vittæ on sides, a few darker scales in the middle. *Scutellum* feebly transverse, punctate. *Elytra* with feeble traces of three fasciæ across middle, somewhat more densely squamose at base and apex; punctures large, subquadrate, scarcely larger

at sides than near suture; interstices densely granulate, convex, the 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 7th more noticeably so. *Under surface* with whitish scales, sparser on abdomen. *Femora* moderately thick, bidentate; tibiæ bisinuate; claw-joint squamose, distinct. Length 4, width  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Sydney.

Somewhat similar to the preceding in shape, but with thicker and bidentate femora, elytra more feebly punctate and more distinctly granulate; the shoulders not at all oblique (in that species they are scarcely but still noticeably obliquely rounded); from the following it differs in being narrower, with a shorter and thicker rostrum, less granulate and more convex interstices; in the following species also the scutellum is much more noticeably transverse.

#### HAPLONYX ATER, n.sp.

Black; antennæ—except club—dull red. *Head* punctate and distinctly granulate, very sparsely squamose. Rostrum a little longer than prothorax, rather wide, suddenly but slightly increasing in width at insertion of antennæ; base coarsely punctate, apex with finer and (proportionately) longer punctures. Scape passing muzzle for about one-third its length; 1st joint of funicle elongate-triangular, not much thicker or longer than 2nd; club elongate. *Prothorax* about once and one-half wider at base than apex; base bisinuate; scutellar lobe truncate; distinctly granulate, and with feeble scattered white scales. *Scutellum* distinctly transverse, triangular. *Elytra* not much wider than long, with very few scattered white scales; punctures large but distinct only near sides; interstices convex, wider than punctures, distinctly granulate throughout. *Under surface* and *legs* with white scales not very densely distributed and of two shapes, long and thin, and obtriangular. *Femora* sublinear, unidentate; tibiæ curved, the anterior feebly bisinuate, the median piece scarcely interrupting the general outline; claw-joint feebly squamose, distinct. Length 4, width  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

An entirely black species, except for the antennæ, and having the outline of the elytral punctures much obscured by granulations; the elytral epipleuræ are more distinct than is usual in the genus.

HAPLONYX UNIFORMIS, n.sp.

Dull red; scutellum and coxæ piceous. The entire upper surface (except rostrum) equally covered with pale brown or testaceous scales, appearing circular under a Coddington lens, but subquadrate under a compound microscope; on the elytra there are a few indistinct spots of paler scales. *Rostrum* parallel-sided, flat; a little longer than prothorax, almost equally punctate throughout. Scape scarcely passing muzzle; 1st joint of funicle more than half the length of 2nd-7th, and almost as long as club. *Prothorax* widely transverse, base bisinuate; scutellar lobe semi-circular. *Scutellum* punctate, elongate, not squamose. *Elytra* with very feeble traces of striæ, and punctures, if present, entirely concealed by scales. *Under surface* with squarish white scales, becoming straw-coloured and much denser on sides of sterna. *Femora* thick, anterior with but one tooth, and that very small; tibiæ straight, almost without sinuosity; tarsi large; claw-joint very small and traceable only with difficulty. Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  (vix), width  $1\frac{2}{3}$  mm.

*Hab.*—New South Wales (Mr. Kershaw, Senr.).

A small species with several unusual characters; the tibiæ in all the species I have examined are usually noticeably bisinuate or else strongly curved; in this species, however, they appear to be perfectly straight on the undersurface, being scarcely interrupted by a very small projection a little before the apex; the femoral tooth is also very minute. It is also the only species I have seen in which the club is concolorous with the rest of the antennæ. The scales on the upper surface are unusually large, regular, and closely applied to the derm.

HAPLONYX LONGIPILOSUS, n.sp.

Dull brownish-red, under surface and club darker; scutellum piceous. *Head* flattened, punctate, granulate, feebly squamose.

Rostrum as long as head and prothorax combined; subcylindrical, parallel-sided to beyond antennæ; deeply and somewhat regularly punctate, the punctures causing five longitudinal carinæ to appear, only the middle one of which is distinct. Antennæ slender; scape not passing muzzle one-third of its length; funicle six-jointed, 1st scarcely thickened; club rather slender, continuously thickened with funicle. *Prothorax* twice as wide at base as apex; base bisinuate; scutellar lobe truncate; equally clothed with rather long thin testaceous scales; granulate, punctate. *Scutellum* short, subtriangular, punctate. *Elytra* with scales as on prothorax, except that a large lateral subtriangular patch is almost nude; large quadrate punctures largest at sides; interstices granulate, convex, much narrower than punctures; shoulders feebly rounded. *Under surface* with paler and shorter scales than above. *Legs* long; femora slightly thickened, bidentate, the anterior tooth very indistinct; tibiæ bisinuate, the basal sinus semicircular, much shorter than apical; claw-joint feebly squamose, moderately distinct. Length 5, width  $3\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Swan River.

The tibiæ in this genus often present useful characters for specific distinction; in this species they might be said to be semicircularly emarginate at base, the basal sinus being much shorter and deeper than the apical, a character also possessed by the following species; the clothing on the upper surface is longer and more uniform in colour than is usual.

#### HAPLONYX TIBIALIS, n.sp.

Piceous; elytra, abdomen and antennæ (except club) dull red; rostrum sometimes piceous but usually dull red. Scales short, pale brown, almost equally and rather densely covering upper surface. *Head* with scales all converging to centre, trace of a feeble impression between eyes. Rostrum as long as or slightly longer than prothorax; subcylindrical, slightly narrowed about antennal insertion, densely punctate; carinate or not, the carina when present usually feebly bifurcate about the middle, nearly always traceable but very feeble on muzzle. Scape passing muzzle, in ♂

more elongate than in ♀; funicle distinctly six-jointed, 1st joint obtriangular, scarcely as long as 2nd-3rd combined, 4th-6th transverse; club moderately elongate. *Prothorax* not twice as wide at base as apex, a feebly traceable median line, scales at side somewhat paler than on disc; apex feebly emarginate, base bisinuate, marked with paler scales. *Scutellum* transverse, subcordate. *Elytra* broad, not much wider than prothorax, shoulders very feebly produced; distinctly but not deeply striate; pale rounded scales in the striæ but not regularly between punctures, being more noticeable at apex, base and middle; interstices broad, scarcely convex, much wider than striæ; two feeble interrupted fasciæ across middle caused by the scales there being a little darker and smaller. *Under surface* and legs moderately densely clothed with white rounded scales, denser on sterna, at the sides of which they become ochreous. *Legs* stout; femora unidentate; tibiæ emarginate at base, from emargination to apex bordered with small blunt teeth about sixteen in number, just visible with a Coddington lens; tarsi broad, three basal joints almost equally padded with pale setæ; claw-joint very small, scarcely visible from above, not protruding beyond tarsal pad. Length 6, width 4; range of variation 5-7 mm.

*Hab.*—Swan River. Beaten from young Eucalypts on which were numerous specimens of *Brachyscelis strombylosa*.

A broad depressed species with peculiar tibiæ, the small teeth mentioned being on the lower and outer side; the antennæ of ♂ differ from those of ♀ (or perhaps *vice versa*) in being longer and thinner; the scape, however (owing to the prolongation of the rostrum), only passes the muzzle in the same proportion. From *H. (Aolles) rubiginosus* it differs (besides size and width) in having the scales on the elytral interstices packed five deep, except towards base, where they are denser; in that species they do not appear to be more than three deep and are less regular in shape; *rubiginosus* has also large fluted snowy-white scales (similar to those on abdomen) between puncture and puncture, but they are very easily lost; out of forty-two specimens I have under examination (all collected within the past two years) but seven are perfect

in this respect. The scales on the abdomen of a fresh specimen are extremely pretty, and are similar in character in all the species I have examined, though varying in size, width and colour; they are convex and fluted their entire length, and when large are very easily abraded.

HAPLONYX (AOLLES) RUBIGINOSUS, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5346.—As previously mentioned this species is properly referable to *Haplonyx*. I have it from Swan River (common), Darling Ranges and Mt. Barker.

HAPLONYX VESTIGIALIS, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5386.—I have a number of species of *Curculionide* belonging to widely separated genera which have a pinkish or vermilion-coloured exudation. Spirits rapidly destroy it, leaving scarcely a trace except perhaps a blotched greasy appearance where it has been. An undescribed species of *Hylobius*, a specimen of which I obtained four years ago, was entirely covered; it was killed by removing the head, and the colour and position of the exudation was kept for about two years, but the specimen then became greasy and the exudation rolled up into little balls, though a trace of the tint remains. Sydney.

HAPLONYX CIONIFORMIS, Chev.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5353.—I have specimens of this species from Swan River ranging in size from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{3}{4}$  mm. The legs are rather longer than is usual in the genus.

HAPLONYX SEXVITTATUS, Chev.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5379.—Widely distributed in New South Wales and varying in size from  $3\frac{1}{3}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The colour of the derm is much paler in some specimens than in others, as are also the scales with which it is clothed. The six prothoracic vittæ are seldom very distinct, the two median ones being usually obscured. In ♂ the rostrum is short, and could fairly be stated to be "*ad basin multi-costato*"; in ♀ it is longer, thinner, and the punctures are more irregular.

HAPLONYX NIGRIROSTRIS, Chev.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5370.—If I have rightly identified this species it is one which is widely distributed in New South Wales, and, like *vicinus*, may commonly

be beaten from the drying leaves of freshly felled Eucalyptus. I have specimens in which the rostrum is entirely black, and others in which there is scarcely a tinge of piceous.

H. CENTRALIS, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5351. *Hab.*—South Australia.

H. MAIALIS, Pasc.; *l.c.* No. 5365. *Hab.*—New South Wales (widely distributed).

H. VICINUS, Chev.; *l.c.* No. 5387. *Hab.*—Tamworth, Forest Reefs, Sydney.

SIGASTUS FASCICULARIS, Pasc.; *l.c.* No. 5389. *Hab.*—Swan River.

ZEOPUS STOREOIDES, Pasc.; *l.c.* No. 5347. *Hab.*—Swan River.

#### Subfamily BARIDIIDES.

#### PSALDUS, Pascoe (1870).

I have no doubt whatever but that this genus is identical with *Notiomimetes*, Wollaston, 1873; and moreover that *N. Pascoei*, Woll., is a synonym of *P. liosomoides*, Pasc. I have both species described by Pascoe.\* In a footnote to *P. ammodytes*, Pascoe remarks that *Aphela* and *Psaldus*† should form a subfamily near the *Molytides*. I cannot see that they are very close to that subfamily; they appear to me to be intermediate in position between the *Baridiides* and *Cossonides*, and that Wollaston in referring *Notiomimetes* to the latter subfamily was not very wide of the mark. *Psaldus* and *Aphela* are closely allied (if not identical), and the species have exactly the same habits; *A. algarum* is certainly closer to *P. liosomoides* than it is to *A. helopoides*.

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\* It appears to me that *P. ammodytes* is but a feeble variety of *P. liosomoides*. I have taken specimens at King George's Sound and Champion Bay (the original localities), and they appear to be very variable in regard to colour and size. In the Champion Bay specimens (*ammodytes*) the rostral and abdominal punctures appear to be more feeble than in those from the Sound, but I can detect no other structural differences.

† Together with *Emphyastes*, a genus not represented in Australia, and unknown to me.